

Common name:	SALI
Family:	BURSERACEAE
Scientific name(s):	Tetragastris altissima Tetragastris balsamifera Tetragastris hostmannii Tetragastris panamensis
Note:	The genus <i>Trattinickia</i> is also commercialized under the name AMESCLAO.

LOG DESCRIPTION		WOOD DESCRIPTION	
Diameter:	from 50 to 60 cm	Colour:	Orange - yellow
Thickness of sapwood:	from 4 to 6 cm	Sapwood:	Clearly demarcated
Floats:	no	Texture:	Fine
Durability in forest :	Moderate (treatment recommended)	Grain:	Interlocked
		Interlocked grain:	Slight
Note:	Wood light brown to orangey yellow. Sometimes frequent small black resinous spots.		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	
Physical and mechanical properties are based on mature heartwood specimens. These properties can vary greatly depending on origin and growth conditions.			
	mean	standard deviation	
Density *:	0.87 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	0.07	
Monnin hardness*:	7.2	0.9	Crushing strength *:
Coef of volumetric shrinkage:	0.60 %	0.07	71 MPa
Total tangential shrinkage:	8.6 %	1.2	Static bending strength *:
Total radial shrinkage:	5.2 %	1.0	128 MPa
Fibre saturation point:	26 %		Modulus of elasticity *:
Stability:	Poorly stable		17490 MPa
			2593
			(* : at 12 % moisture content ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> )

#### NATURAL DURABILITY AND TREATABILITY

Fungi and termite resistance refers to end-uses under temperate climate.

Except for special comments on sapwood, natural durability is based on mature heartwood.

Sapwood must always be considered as non-durable against wood degrading agents.

Fungi:	Class 2 - durable	* ensured by natural durability (according EN standards).
Dry wood borers:	Durable; sapwood demarcated (risk limited to sapwood)	
Termites:	Class D - Durable	
Treatability:	3 - poorly permeable	
Use class*:	3 - not in ground contact, outside	
Note:	The possible presence of few demarcated sapwood may have an influence on the expected durability. According to the European standard NF EN 335, performance length might be modified by the intensity of end-use exposition.	

#### MAIN LOCAL NAMES

Countries	Local names
Brazil	AMESCLAO
Brazil	BREU GRANDE
Brazil	BREU MANGA
Brazil	BREU PRETO
Colombia	TREMENTINO AZUCARERO
Cuba	PALO COCHINO
Ecuador	COPAL
French Guiana	BOIS COCHON
French Guiana	ENCENS ROUGE
French Guiana	SALI
Guyana	HAIWABALLI
Guyana	JOELIBALLI-TATAROE
Porto-Rico	MASA
Porto-Rico	PALO DE ACEITE
Surinam	JOELIBALLI-TATAROE
Surinam	SALIE

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**REQUIREMENT OF A PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT**


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Against dry wood borer attacks:	Requires appropriate preservative treatment
In case of temporary humidification risk:	Does not require any preservative treatment
In case of permanent humidification risk:	Use not recommended

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**DRYING**

## Possible drying schedule

Drying rate:	Normal to slow	Temperature (°C)			Air humidity (%)
		M.C. (%)	dry-bulb	wet-bulb	
Risk of distortion:	High risk				
Risk of casehardening:	No				
Risk of checking:	High risk	Green	40	37	82
Risk of collapse:	No	40	44	38	68
		30	44	36	59
		20	46	36	52
		15	49	37	46

This schedule is given for information only and is applicable to thickness < 38 mm.

It must be used in compliance with the code of practice.

For thickness from 38 to 75 mm , the air relative humidity should be increased by 5 % at each step.

For thickness over 75 mm , a 10 % increase should be considered.

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**SAWING AND MACHINING**


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Blunting effect:	Fairly high
Sawteeth recommended:	Stellite-tipped
Cutting tools:	Tungsten carbide
Peeling:	Not recommended or without interest
Slicing:	Not recommended or without interest
Note:	Requires power. Sawing and machining are more or less easy according to the species and the interlocked grain. Variable silica content.

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**ASSEMBLING**

Nailing / Screwing:	Good but pre-boring necessary
Gluing:	Correct
Note:	Tends to split when nailing. Variable nail holding.

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**END-USES**

Main known end-uses; they must to be implemented according to the code of practice.

Important remark: some end-uses are mentionned for information (traditional, regional or ancient end-uses).

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Industrial or heavy flooring  
 Flooring  
 Stairs (inside)  
 Exterior joinery  
 Interior joinery  
 Heavy carpentry  
 Bridges (parts not in contact with water or ground)  
 Vehicle or container flooring

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